

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Supply School
Marine Corps Combat Service Support School
PSC 20041
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542-0041

ESIDC 0503
AUG 99

STUDENT OUTLINE

WAREHOUSE MOBILIZATION & EMBARKATION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Given storage containers, required tools, and the reference, modify storage containers, in accordance with UM 4400-124. (3051.08.07)
2. Given a mobilization order, base order, mobilization plan, supplies, equipment, Material Handling Equipment (MHE), and the references, perform warehouse mobilization procedures, in accordance with DOD 4145.19-R-1, FMFM 4-2, LFM 03, MCO P4030.21_, and MCO P4450.7_. (3051.09.01)
3. Given mount-out boxes, supplies, equipment, Material Handling Equipment (MHE), and the references, perform preparation for embarkation procedures, in accordance with DOD 4145.19-R-1, FMFM 4-2, MCO P4030.21_, and MCO P4450.7_. (3051.09.02)
4. Given mount-out boxes, Material Handling Equipment (MHE), "ready to issue" supplies, deployment order, and the references, stage supply material, in accordance with DOD 4145.19-R-1 and MCO P4450.7_. (3051.09.03)

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. With the aid of reference and given a list of field warehousing containers, select from a list the dimensions for the different types of storage units, in accordance with UM 4400-124. (3051.08.07a)
2. With the aid of reference and given a written requirement to pack supplies for shipment, select from a list the steps that are required for packing operations, in accordance with MCO P4030.21_. (3051.09.01a)

3. Given a diagram of a storage container, a list of embarkation markings, and the reference, select from a list the definition of the embarkation markings, in accordance with LFM 03. (3051.09.02a)

4. Given the reference and a list of shipping factors, select from a list the shipping factors that provide the most efficient way to assemble the material for shipment, in accordance with DOD 4145.19-R-1. (3051.09.03a)

OUTLINE

DEFINITION.

a. Mobilization. Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary defines mobilization as to assemble, prepare, or put into operation, as for war or other emergency. Preparation of supplies and equipment includes packing, crating, unitizing and marking supplies and equipment, and preparing vehicles for loading. Higher headquarters publish standing operating procedures (SOP's) or regulations which prescribe how to prepare supplies and equipment for embarkation.

b. Embarkation. Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary defines embarkation as to go aboard a ship; to set out on a venture. Embarkation is no more than the loading of troops with their supplies and equipment into ships.

STORAGE CONTAINERS.

a. General. All Fleet Marine Force (FMF) units are required to maintain all operating, organic, and mount-out/deployment stocks in a state of readiness in field storage containers.

b. Categories. Field storage is divided into three categories: bin, medium, and bulk. These categories are based on the physical characteristics of the supplies and was discussed previously in the course.

c. Field Warehousing Containers. The type of container used in field warehousing is decided by the material which is being stored. You can find the different dimensions for the storage units in UM 4400-124 page 3-11-4.

PACKING.

a. General. The military concept of economy in packing is to obtain maximum output of adequately protected items at a minimum cost.

b. Sequence of Packing. Military packing is divided into a series of basic operations. This includes items that are packed at Packaging, Packing, Preservation (PP&P) and items which are packed within the unit's warehouse. These basic operations include some or all of the following:

- (1) Determine the Packing Requirements. **(INSTRUCTOR NOTES: CONSIDER SIZE, SHAPE, FRAGILITY, MOTOR TRANSPORTATION, DESTINATION, ETC...)**
- (2) Select the Container. **(CONTAINER THAT PROVIDES ADEQUATE PROTECTION AT A MINIMUM COST)**
- (3) Prepare Protective Barriers. **(WEATHERPROOFING)**
- (4) Insert and Secure the Item to the Container. **(CONTROL MOVEMENT USING BLOCKING, BRACING, AND CUSHIONING)**
- (5) Secure the Barrier if Used. **(SEAL BARRIER MATERIAL)**
- (6) Close the Container.
- (7) Reinforce the Container. **(STRAPPING OR REINFORCED TAPE)**
- (8) Mark the Shipping Container. **(IDENTIFY CONTENTS)**

MARKINGS.

a. General. Whether the deploying unit is going by way of sea, land, or air, the embarkation officer, Navy, and the load master has to be able to identify the items so they can be loaded aboard the ship or aircraft. Maximizing the available space and safety determines which containers will be loaded first and where it will be stored. The owning unit marks every container that will be stowed aboard ship or transported by aircraft. The marking indicates organizational ownership, contents, stowage location, size, and when required, source and destination of containers.

b. Tactical Markings. These markings indicate the unit the supplies and equipment belong. They are centered on the top, and at least on one side and one end of each container. Organizational tactical markings can be either symbolic or alpha numerical characters (i.e, unit's RUC).

c. Stowage Designators. These indicate whether cargo is to be stowed in troop spaces or in hold storage. They are disks that are painted on the cargo and serve as an aid in warehousing procedures. Only cargo (containers) painted with these disks will be transported for loading. The three different colored disks are as follows:

- (1) Yellow disk. Cargo must be assessable to unit personnel during voyage.
- (2) White disk. Identifies equipment and supplies that must be on the same ship as the unit, but does not have to be accessible during voyage.
- (3) Red disk. Equipment and supplies that must accompany the unit, but not necessarily on the same ship.

d. Content Markings. These markings identify the individual box and its contents. They consist of a box number that is made up of two parts:

(1) Unit Personnel and Tonnage Table (UP&TT) Line Number. You can find an example of this table in LFM 03 starting on page 7-6.

(2) Consecutive Number Assigned the Specific Box or Container. This number can be either a consecutive number that is given the container as the unit's cargo is manifested or Marine Corps units that are presently required to use the Marine Corps Field Warehousing numbering system may use the fifth through eighth digits of the warehouse number as the box number. The numbering system that will be used will be dictated by local SOP.

e. Cubic Feet and Weight. The volume in cubic feet and weight in pounds are placed on each box, crate, and container. Cubic feet is calculated by Length multiplied by Width multiplied by Height and divided by 1728. ($L \times W \times H / 1728 = \text{Cube}$)

f. Administrative Markings. These may be required by local SOP. They supply data such as source, content, and destination of the container.

g. Security. May be required for classified material. This may be accomplished by covering the tactical markings so unauthorized personnel will not have knowledge of the container contents.

SHIPPING FACTORS.

a. General. The receipt, location, and storage of supplies and equipment should be planned in a manner to expedite and simplify stock selection and preparation for shipment.

b. Planning. Planning for a specific supply movement begins with receiving the information regarding items to be shipped to a particular destination. There are certain shipping factors that will determine when and where to spot carrier equipment, when and where to use special equipment, and the most efficient way to assemble the materials for shipment. These shipping factors are as follows:

- (1) Quantity, weight, and cube of material to be shipped.

(2) Requirements for security, packing, shipment marking, intra-installation material movement, personnel and material handling equipment.

(3) Mode(s) of transport to consignee.

(4) Date required for release to transportation.

SHIPMENT PREPARATION.

a. Staging. Supplies should immediately be packed, documented, marked, inspected, and assembled in a staging area when a mobilization order is received. The staging area will be designated by local SOP. Moving equipment (MHE or Tactical MHE) will only be requested when the supplies are ready for loading.

b. Transportation. The Traffic Management Office (TMO) will arrange for civilian carriers in situations when military transportation is not available or not sufficient to transport the materials to the port of embarkation.